

Cudrania tricuspidata (Carr.) Bureau. (Moraceae.) 45194. Grown at Yarrow Field Station from seed received from the P. J. Berckmans Company, Augusta, Georgia. A small deciduous tree, with slender, thorny branches, and fleshy subglobose edible fruits. Messrs. Berckmans, in sending in the seed, reported that although the one tree left in their nursery at that time had fruited very well, it was rather difficult to get any amount of fruit at one time, because the laborers seem so fond of it. The fruit is a very attractive color, pink with a delicate bloom on it. There are numerous small seeds and the flesh is soft and melting with a flavor which should be more pronounced to be really satisfactory. It is a relative of the osage orange (*Maclura*) and has been hybridized with it successfully. Its fruits ripen in October and November, and the best flavored seedlings should be selected. There is another species, *C. javanica*, which is tender, but which might be valuable for breeding purposes. This Chinese species is hardy at Washington, D. C. (Fairchild.)

Durio zibethinus Murray. (Bombacaceae.) 45179. **Durian.** From Dominica, British West Indies. Presented by Mr. Joseph Jones, Curator, Botanic Gardens. "I believe Dominica is the only place in the Western tropics in which the Durian tree has fruited. It first bore fruit in this island as far back as 1892." (Jones.) A very large, handsome, pyramid-shaped tree, native of the Malay Archipelago, and commonly cultivated in the Straits Settlements, Burma, Java. etc., for the sake of its celebrated fruit. The latter, produced on the older branches, varies somewhat from round to oval in shape, and usually weighs from 5 to 7 lbs., though sometimes as much as 10 lbs. It is armed with thickly set formidable prickles about one-half inch long; when ripe it becomes slightly yellow, and possesses an odor which is intensely offensive to most people, especially on first acquaintance with it. The cream-colored pulp surrounding the seed is the edible portion; this is most highly prized by the Malays and other Oriental races, and is also relished by the Europeans who acquire a taste for it. The large seeds may be roasted and eaten like chestnuts. Durian fruits are variable in size, shape, flavor, and quantity of pulp, according to variety. The trees also vary in productiveness, some varieties being almost barren. Selection and high cultivation should, therefore, be